

LOVE NOTES WIN DIVORCE FOR WOMAN

"Sweet Tweet" and "Your Own Little Ethel" Are Some Expressions Used.

CHICAGO, May 6.—When Mrs. Katherine Griffith, of 1755 Birchwood avenue, discovered in the clothing of her husband, Normand Griffith, a Marshall Field and Co. salesman, a packet of letters from a woman, she said:

"Norman, bring her to see me."

Griffith sent his wife's invitation to Miss Ethel Johnson, a trained nurse, of Green Bay, Wis. She came and faced the wife.

"Give him up," was Mrs. Griffith's plea. "Give him up. We are married and have a little child—a boy."

Miss Johnson and Griffith looked at each other.

"No," said he. "No," said she. "We can't," they said together. "We love each other."

In the presence of the wife they embraced.

That Cold Telegram.

Therefore Mrs. Griffith obtained a divorce, custody of her child and \$25 a month alimony from Judge McKinley. As evidence was introduced the letters.

"My Own Love: Can you imagine how I felt when the last mail came yesterday and none from you. But the telegram came later in the day—of course I was glad, but I don't like the horrid, cold things, do you, dear? I felt fairly sick when I read it, but then I thought: 'Why, you gose he can't call you 'dear' and 'darling' in a telegram.'"

"I can scarcely wait to see you, darling. You say you have things of vital interest to tell me. I don't know what to think—good or bad. One more day and then, impatiently, lovingly yours

ETHEL."

It Seems Six Years.

Another.

"Dear Love: It seems like years since I saw you last dear. I'm so worried about you and your family troubles. I hope her trouble isn't serious—poor, brave woman, my heart aches for her. Be kind to her, darling. Surely in the fullness of our love we cannot be else than kind—we have everything and she nothing."

"I know your time is limited if she is ill, but surely you can steal a few moments for the little girl who loves you so. You never, never know how much I suffer when you are home, dear. I picture to myself your home, you three at different times of the day—meal time, evening, everything, every hour. She calls you 'dear,' she touches you."

"Darling, dare you ever dream you suffer more than I? Try to imagine yourself in my position. Would your heart ache, dear?"

"I do, do, do love. Dood do? Your true blue.

"ETHEL"

That Sweet, Tweet Letter.

And still another:

"Precious One: I'm terribly, terribly tired, but almost happy. Know why? 'Cause I had a sweet tweet letter from you, my darling."

"O, I love you, sweet. I love you, love you, I love you more and more each day. It brings us closer together, our suffering, don't you know it does? I want you so badly. I miss your dear arms about me, your love, your good-night kisses."

"God bless you, my own true love. Never will I through any action or thought give you cause to doubt me. I'm yours till death. Sweetheart Ethel. You own little wise Ethel."

Another Letter. Come Wrong.

Likewise, Mrs. Helen M. Watson read a letter, from several letters. Wherefore Mrs. Watson, who now resides at 8514 Sheffield avenue, was granted by Judge Kersten a divorce from Carl C. Watson, a Sioux City, Ia., traveling salesman.

Here are some of the letters that her attorney, Frank A. Lasley, showed the court:

"Dear Carl: Am coming to Sioux City next Sunday morning. Do you think you can meet me there? I started to school last Monday and am getting along fine with my work. This is certainly a lonesome old town. My school work takes up a good deal of my time—that's one good thing. But I am willing to sacrifice myself for the next six months—then I can have a few good times, I hope."

"I hope your little matrimonial boat," is sailing on smooth waters since her return. You must be good, Carl, and treat her right from now on. As always,

FLUFF (Onawa, Ia.)

Betrayed by An Error.

The following letter sent presumably by Watson to a woman, was incorrectly addressed, and on its return was read by Mrs. Watson:

"Dearest: I suppose your bright eyes are closed in slumber yet, as it is only 8:30 a. m. I am so awfully lonesome that I must write to you. We are now passing through the bad lands, and if the sight of them wouldn't give a wooden Indian the blue devils, I'll pass."

"And then, to add to my lonesomeness, a girl got on at some place along here while I was asleep, and her voice sounds soft and musical like yours. We all believe in acting as we love, but the world demands something of us, as does Mrs. Grundy. Did you read 'The Common Law'?"

"Whatever you do, don't think you are any worse than any one else; don't think small of yourself dear. One week a year out of your life belongs to me. During that week I want to take you away some where, where we don't know anyone and live and love as some unseen power has decreed we should. Yours,

"C."

Next season De Wolf Hopper will be seen in vaudeville. He will have a monologue based on his motion picture experience to be entitled "Mis-laps in the Movies."

WOMAN TRAMPS 2,500 MILES TO WED

Then She and Her Fiance Have Trouble Getting a Marriage License.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 6.—To keep a promise to marry, Mrs. Charlotte Palmer, hiked more than 2,500 miles across Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, and then took a sea voyage of 1,000 miles. And when she arrived at her destination—Seattle—her nuptials were nearly prevented because her prospective husband and herself were unknown here and no one could be found for a while who could truthfully swear that they were of legal age.

Mrs. Palmer is 45 years old and her fiance is 47. But Judge Smith has ruled that hereafter no "professional witnesses" could attest applications for marriage license the couple were refused the necessary license until they could find some one in the city who knew them.

Meet Old Friend.

And when the situation seemed the gloomiest, they chanced to meet an old friend, who was glad to swear that both were of legal age. Judge Tallman performed the marriage ceremony. The couple will live in Vancouver, B. C.

Frank J. Foy is the name of the bridegroom. He and Mrs. Palmer knew each other for years in Boone, Ia. A year ago they decided to marry.

Mr. Foy came West and made his home in Vancouver, where he secured a good position. Mrs. Palmer was to come to Seattle to be married. But the railroad fare from Iowa to the north coast is somewhat expensive. And there was another reason why Mrs. Palmer should decide to do what she did—walk to San Francisco.

She had two sons by her former marriage—Edward Palmer, who is 20 years old, and Ross, who is 17. An accident impaired the younger boy's health. When the doctors had exhausted their best efforts on him they told his mother that a life in the open air might help him. This decided her.

She and her two sons paid their fare to Omaha, Neb., and from there, on June 28, 1915, they started on their walk to San Francisco. But Mrs. Palmer decided she would do even better than save railroad fare to the coast. She visited the heads of several commercial organizations in Omaha and prevailed upon them to pay her if she and her sons would advertise them along the route.

And when the trio started out on their journey they were richer by \$2,750 in cash and stock in Omaha corporations. In return for this they painted the name of the corporations on every big rock that they passed on their route.

Unarmed over Rockies.

When they left Omaha they each carried a rifle and a six-shooter. The journey to Salt Lake City was made without any unusual experiences. At their hotel in Salt Lake when they had recounted the experience of the first lap of their journey, the guests made them a wager of \$250 that they dare not make the trip to San Francisco without carrying their firearms. They promptly accepted the wager and set out across the desert with nothing but their packs containing food and bedding and their water canteens.

"The coyotes got on our nerves," said Mrs. Palmer. "They seemed to know we were unarmed, and would follow us for miles. In the morning when we would break camp we would find they had made a path in a circle about us while we slept. Once, while we slept, they sneaked up in the night and stole some of our bacon. After that we always slept with it under our heads."

"The most nerve racking experience was when we were hiking down a thickly wooded canyon in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The trees were so thick overhead that it was dark and gloomy along the trail. For hours I had the premonition that something was following us. The boys laughed at me, but finally, when we came to a clear place on the trail, we stopped at the other edge of the woods and hid ourselves."

Gains Health by Journey.

"Presently, a mountain lion, an exceptionally big fellow, came to the edge of the clearing and stopped. But he never offered to harm us, although we slept but little that night because of our nervousness."

The trio reached San Francisco on October 12, last. The pedometer which Mrs. Palmer carried registered more than 2,500 miles, but she explains that they took many side trips.

In San Francisco they spent six months resting and recuperating, as they felt that the trip was such a financial success that they could afford it. Mrs. Palmer says that Ross, the boy who was ill, now weighs thirty-six pounds more than when they started on the trip, while she, who weighed 201 pounds when they left Omaha, now weighs 150 pounds.

Mrs. Palmer reached Seattle a few days ago by boat from San Francisco and was met by Mr. Foy. In getting married they encountered the difficulty of obtaining a license.

"But it would be a poor compliment to my qualities of determination if after hiking 2,500 miles through a semi-wilderness I should be baffled by a legal technicality," says Mrs. Palmer, now Mrs. Foy.

PRINTERS JOIN ARMY.

LONDON, May 6.—Seven thousand printers have joined the British army since the outbreak of the war.

WOMEN IN KHAKI BECOME FACTOR IN PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN

With the opening of the National Service School for Women near Washington, D. C., the woman in khaki has become a factor in the preparedness campaign. Some 500 of her from all over the country are spending two weeks learning how to be most useful in the hour of national need. After these another 500, and so on until through similar encampments run by pupils from this one, the womanhood of America has been mobilized. It is the Plattburg idea applied to women, under the direction of the woman's section of the Navy league.



Preparedness advocate learning to shoot; standing, Miss Elizabeth Elliott Poe, commandant (left), and Vella Poe Wilson, adjutant, National Service School for Women.

WIREWORMS ARE DESTRUCTIVE PESTS

Different Control Measures Recommended by Experts for Different Special.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—True wireworms are reckoned by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture as among the twelve worst pests to wheat and oats. They attack many other crops as well, however, notably potatoes and sugar beets, and are considered one of the two most difficult groups of insects to control. To combat them successfully it is essential that the farmer should be able to recognize the various species and to distinguish them from other insects of somewhat similar appearance. To assist him in doing so the department of agriculture has just published Farmers' Bulletin 725, "Wireworms Destructive to Cereals and Forage Crops," by J. A. Hyslop.

Wireworms are the young or worm stage of several kinds of hard-shelled beetles, popularly known as "click-beetles," "skipping jacks," "snapping beetles," etc. In various parts of the country the name is incorrectly applied to "thousand leggers," webworms and other insects. The true wireworms, though differing greatly in size according to kind, are always elongated, more or less cylindrical, and with a highly polished skin. They have three pairs of short legs near the head end of the body and are usually yellow or reddish brown in color. Several of the most destructive varieties are described in the bulletin already mentioned. One or more of these are found in practically every part of the United States and much of the reseeding and replanting that farmers have to do is made necessary by their ravages. As each variety has its own habits, different methods of control must be used for the different groups.

Wheat Wireworm.

This wireworm is pale yellow, cylindrical and shiny. When full grown it is about one inch in length and about as thick as the lead in a pencil. It can be readily recognized by the two dark spots near the base of the tail. Normally it feeds upon grass roots and produces no disturbance in the meadows. When the soil is broken for corn, however, the insects gather in the drill rows or hills and destroy the seed or eat off the roots of the plant which sprout. In this way the crop often is absolutely destroyed. It happens frequently, however, that during the first year the worms feed upon the down-turned sod and do not do their greatest harm to cultivated crop until the second season. They require three years to turn into beetles. In addition to wheat this variety of wireworm feeds upon corn, potato tuber, carrots, turnips and the underground stems of string beans, cucumbers and cabbage.

To control the wheat wireworm land intended for corn should be plowed immediately after the first cutting of hay, usually early in July. Throughout the remainder of the summer this land should be cultivated even at the risk of slightly root pruning the corn. As soon as the crop is removed the field should be very thoroughly tilled before sowing wheat. Wheat fields that are seeded to other crops should be plowed as soon as the wheat is harvested. This kills the worms by destroying their food supply and preventing proper hibernation. Where circumstances permit, interposing between sod and corn such crops as field peas and buckwheat, which are not severely attacked by wireworms, will materially reduce the number of worms in the soil when corn is planted.

Corn Wireworms.

Corn wireworms damage cereal and forage crops in the Middle Atlantic states, the New England states

and the Mississippi valley. They are reddish brown in color, about one and one-fourth inches long, cylindrical in shape, and have three slight lobes or projections on the tail. These insects spend a considerably longer time in the soil than the wheat wireworm. In some cases they have been known to live in the ground as long as six years. On the other hand they are almost exclusively confined to poorly drained and heavy soils. For this reason heavy liming and thorough drainage will undoubtedly prove beneficial in their control. The thorough cultivation of waste land, especially along drainage ditches and creeks during mid-summer, and the deep cultivation of crops and fallow land are also recommended.

Meadow Wireworms.

Meadow wireworms attack corn, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, radishes, turnips, horse-radish, spinach, sugar beets and alfalfa. In the Northwest they are most destructive on irrigated lands and in the East on poorly drained areas. They look very much like the dry-land wireworm, but can be easily distinguished from other varieties by their forked tails. They do not usually attack beans or peas and the planting of these crops before seeding to corn would therefore assist in controlling the pest. The thorough tilling of infested fields in eastern areas and the heavy liming of the land at the rate of about 2 tons to the acre, together with deep cultivation during July and August are other measures that specialists recommend for their control. Experiments are now being conducted on irrigated lands in the Northwest with a view to determine the best methods of controlling the insects there.

The Corn and Cotton Wireworm.

This is one of the most troublesome pests of the southern United States and it has done serious damage in the Carolinas, Missouri, Arkansas, and southern Illinois. Corn suffers the most, but oats, rye, cowpeas, crab grass, Johnson grass, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes and watermelons are all susceptible to damage from it. This worm is very unlike the other wireworms. It is not hard and wiry but soft and elongate. The body usually is white and composed apparently of 24 joints. When full grown the insect is about as thick as a heavy pack thread. While most of the wireworms are found chiefly in low-lying or poorly drained lands, the corn and cotton wireworm is the most numerous on the higher parts of the field in light sandy soils. The control of this pest is now a matter of study by the Department of Agriculture.

The Dry Land Wireworm

These insects, which are very similar in appearance, seem to be confined to the dry farming regions of the Northwest and to the wheat regions of the northern Middle West. They spend two full summers and a part of the third in the ground, transforming to beetles during July and August of the third summer. The beetles, however, do not come out from the ground until the fourth spring. In the dry-land regions this wireworm feeds only during spring. The hot, dry months it passes at a depth of from 4 to 8 inches below the surface. This habit makes it possible to control the best by breaking up the soil in the hot months. The resting wireworms that are not actually crushed by the cultivation will soon succumb to drying when their cells are broken open. In infested regions in the Northwest, therefore, farmers are recommended to disk or drag barrow the summer fallow as early as possible in the spring in order to produce a dust mulch. The disking should be continued as often as is necessary to maintain this mulch. The disking should be continued as often as is necessary to maintain this mulch and to keep down the weeds. In July or early in August the summer fallow should be plowed and immediately afterwards dragged. As soon as the crop is removed, the stubble should be plowed. This method of handling land will not only kill many of the insects, but will materially reduce the weeds. The early disking merely softens the soil and allows the weed seeds to sprout. These are subsequently destroyed by the summer plowing.

In conclusion, the new bulletin of the department of agriculture points

FIANCE A SUICIDE AND HUSBAND DESERTS

Memories of the Two Romances of an Army Officer's Daughter.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 6.—Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, well known at Fort Leavenworth and in this city, has been granted a divorce from Lieutenant Spencer Montgomery Smith by Judge McDonald, of Chicago. Mrs. Smith lived at Fort Leavenworth with her parents a number of years ago and attended the Leavenworth high school in 1909 and 1910. In Chicago is published the following about her love affairs and matrimonial career:

"At 22 years Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith has but a baby and a divorce as tangible reminders of two broken barracks romances."

"One ended with a suicide's bullet. The other was finished when Judge McDonald signed a decree freeing her from Lieutenant Spencer Montgomery Smith, who, two years ago last New Year's eve, deserted her and baby and the United States army as well."

"Jeanette Clark is the daughter of Major Charles C. Clarke, stationed at Fort Sheridan. She grew up in the world of army posts and at 18 was a horsewoman, a musician and a popular girl. She met Captain William B. Carr and they became engaged. Later Captain Carr was transferred to Fort Leavenworth."

The wedding was set for November 1, 1911, at Fort Sheridan. On October 24, a week before the date, Captain Carr had not yet come to his fiancée. That with the bustle and excitement, the arduous and racking job of selecting her trousseau, Miss Clark became upset and nervous. She wanted Captain Carr at her side and sent him a telegram to come at once.

"The message arrived at Fort Leavenworth an hour after fellow officers had found Captain Carr dead, with a revolver at his side. The reason for the suicide, if it was learned, never was made public. Miss Clark, of course, suffered, but a year later the shadow of the tragedy had almost vanished."

"Then Major Clark was ordered to the Philippines. They were far away from Miss Clark's friends and acquaintances. She didn't want to go. She said so to Lieutenant Spencer Montgomery Smith. On September 1, 1912, they eloped to Waukegan and were married by the Rev. George McGinnis at the Baptist parsonage. Three days later the wedding was announced at a reception given by Major and Mrs. Clark."

"Lieutenant Smith, it is said, was sent to Brownsville, Tex. In 1913 a child named Wayne Clark Smith, was born. On December 13, 1913, while he and Mrs. Smith were residing at Galveston, where he was stationed, he vanished. He left several notes, one of them for his wife. It bade her never to expect to see him again."

"Search by the United States army authorities failed to trace the lieutenant. Mrs. Smith took her baby and journeyed to Tiensin, China, out that various so-called remedies for wireworms have been found quite useless. Among these is the use of various substances upon the seed corn and wheat. Certain commercial fertilizers which have been recommended as insecticides have also proved worthless in this respect. The application of lime is not effective as an insecticide, but is of value in rendering the soil more easily drained. Late fall plowing appears to be without effect. Trapping the worms with baits of poisoned vegetables is impracticable in the case of field crops, although it may be of some value in intensive farming."

where Major Clark had been sent. Last November Major Clark was transferred to Chicago. His wife, daughter and granddaughter returned to America and Mrs. Smith, through Attorney William A. Jennings, sued for divorce.

"I don't know where Lieutenant Smith is," she testified.

"Major Clark testified that his son-in-law is an army deserter. Judge McDonald signed the decree. Mrs. Smith will continue residing with her father at Fort Sheridan."

WESTON AUCTION BRIDGE CLUB MEETS

Woman's Organization is Twice Entertained in Very Brilliant Style.

WESTON, May 6.—Mrs. Walter A. Edwards and Mrs. Alice McGary entertained the Auction Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Walter A. Edwards. There were nine tables. The members of the club each were privileged to invite a guest. The gentlemen were also present in goodly numbers and the evening was really the opening of the social season after Lent. Delicious refreshments were served after the guests had finished playing.

Mrs. A. Boyd Corfer entertained the same club the next afternoon. Many visitors were present. Mrs. Brutus Sine, of Clarksburg being the only out-of-town guest. Dainty refreshments were served just before the guests left.

Program for Convention.

The First Congressional District, West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at Weston on May 11 in the First Presbyterian church. The program follows:

MORNING SESSION, 10:15.

Devotional exercises—Members of convention.

Addresses of welcome—Mrs. George Ross, president of Wednesday Club, and Mrs. Glen Humel, president of Women's Club.

Response—First District President, Mrs. J. L. Bernhardt.

Introducing the state president—Mrs. Joseph Cochran, Parkersburg.

Reports, (two minutes)—Club presidents.

AFTERNOON SESSION 2 O'CLOCK.

Music—Piano solo.

Baby Week in West Virginia—Dr. Phoebe Moore, Mannington.

General discussion, led by Mrs. S. L. Richards, Weston.

Talk—Biennial—Mrs. Geo. De Bolt, Fairmont.

Talk—State censorship, looking toward the future of moving pictures—Mrs. Henry Zilliken, Weirburg.

General discussion, led by Mrs. E. A. Brannon, Weston.

Talk—Uniform standard of high school work—Mrs. E. C. Ewing, Wheeling.

General discussion, led by Mrs. E. J. Harty, Fairmont.

Talk—Equal Suffrage and West Virginia—Mrs. John Ruhl, Clarksburg, and Mrs. Ellis Yost, Morgantown.

General discussion, led by Mrs. Harvey W. Harmer, Clarksburg.

Music—Members of convention, "West Virginia Hills."

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Music—Weston.

Address—Possibilities of Women's Clubs—State President Mrs. Joseph Cochran.

Music—Weston.

Bland to Speak.

On Sunday afternoon, May 7, in the high school auditorium, the men's brotherhood of Lewis county, will be addressed by George W. Bland, of Clarksburg. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Master Jacob Minnich will play a violin solo accompanied by his young sisters.

Graduating Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the eighth grade of the Weston public schools were held in the high school auditorium. The graduating class is composed of forty-six members. President Rosier, of the Fairmont normal school delivered the address to the graduates. President Rosier is one of the best known school men of the state and brought a message to the grown-ups as well as the boys and girls. The program was as follows:

Invocation Rev. Mr. Biddow

Address to class George W. Rosier

Fairmont state normal school

Solo Miss Lowe

Presentation of diplomas

Mrs. F. E. Jarvis, president of board of education.

Song—"Will o' the Wisp"

Members of Class

Benediction Rev. Mr. Brooks

Personals.

E. F. Hill, of Charleston, division plant superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company, was here Wednesday, and, with Plant Chief, Earle Reynolds, made an inspection of the lines to Richwood.

J. C. McCarl of the Eureka Pipe Line Company, was here from Mannington Thursday.

Dr. James Tierney left Thursday for Glenville.

N. P. Alkire has returned from Florida.

Robert Troxell was in Clarksburg Friday.

W. W. Hall left Tuesday to visit relatives at Wallace.

Cline Hood and wife returned from Florida this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Martin are home from Eagle Lake, Fla.

George Harzell and family returned from Florida this week.

Brutus Sine, of Clarksburg, came to see Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Corfer Friday.

Ben L. Beall, of Burnsville, was a Weston visitor Tuesday.

Ledrow Tracy, of Clarksburg, was a Weston visitor Tuesday.

Dr. George Moore was called to McWhorter Tuesday in consultation. Miss Grace Bott, of Buckhannon, was visiting relatives here this week. Dr. W. E. Stathers, of Buckhannon, was over for the convention Tuesday.

WEST VIRGINIA RANKS FOURTH IN BUCKWHEAT

Growing According to Statistics Made Public by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Illinois has wrested from Iowa the honor position of premier corn-producing state, North Dakota took Kansas's place as first wheat-producing state, Minnesota took from New York the first place as potato-producing state, Pennsylvania recaptured its place as first buckwheat-producing state which was taken from it by New York in 1914, and North Dakota took from California the banner for first barley-producing state, according to results of crop production last season. Statistics just announced by the bureau of crop estimates give the five leading producing states for each of the principal crops as follows:

CORN: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana, producing 42.3 per cent of the 3,054,535,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana and Missouri, producing 44.3 per cent of the 2,678,804,000-bushel crop.

WINTER WHEAT: Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, producing 47.8 per cent of the 655,045,000-bushel crop. In 1914, the standing was: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Illinois and Missouri, producing 55.2 per cent of the 684,990,000-bushel crop.

SPRING WHEAT: North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington and Montana, producing 90 per cent of the 356,406,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was the same with the five states producing 86.4 per cent of the 206,027,000-bushel crop.

FALL WHEAT: North Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota, producing 42.2 per cent of the 1,011,605,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Illinois, producing 47.3 per cent of the 891,017,000-bushel crop.

OATS: Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, producing 47.2 per cent of the 1,540,362,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota, producing 44.8 per cent of the 1,141,060,000-bushel crop.

RYE: Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Nebraska, producing 57.1 per cent of the 49,196,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and New York, producing 59.2 per cent of the 42,779,000-bushel crop.

POTATOES: Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Maine and Michigan, producing 33 per cent of the 359,103,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: New York, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota producing 50.3 per cent of the 409,921,000-bushel crop.

BUCKWHEAT: Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, West Virginia, and Virginia, producing 84.3 per cent of the 15,769,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, and Virginia, producing 84.7 per cent of the 16,881,000-bushel crop.

HAY: New York, Iowa, Missouri, California and Wisconsin, producing 29.4 per cent of the 85,225,000-ton crop. In 1914 the standing was: New York, California, Wisconsin, Iowa and Pennsylvania, producing 33.4 per cent of the 70,071,000-ton crop.

BARLEY: North Dakota, Minnesota, California, South Dakota and Wisconsin, producing 72.8 per cent of the 237,009,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was: California, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, producing 71.9 per cent of the 194,953,000-bushel crop.

FLAXSEED: North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and Kansas, producing 97.1 per cent of the 13,845,000-bushel crop. In 1914 the standing was the same, the five states producing 97.0 per cent of the 13,749,000-bushel crop.

RICE: Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, California, and South Carolina, producing 98.6 per cent of the 28,947,000-bale crop. In 1914 the standing was the same with the five states producing 98.8 per cent of the 23,649,000-bushel crop.

TOBACCO: Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee, producing 80.5 per cent of the 1,060,587,000-pound crop. In 1914 the standing was the same with the five states producing 76.5 per cent of the 1,034,679,000-pound crop.

COTTON: Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, producing 73.6 per cent of the 11,133,000-bale crop. In 1914 the standing was: Texas, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Oklahoma producing 73.5 per cent of the 16,135,000-bale crop.

R. V. Malloy returned from Parkersburg the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Casey, of Detroit, Mich., visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. J. W. Steinbeck and father, James Jarvis, were here Tuesday from Clarksburg.

Mrs. Stephen Tierney, children and maid left Wednesday evening to spend the summer at her old home, Bellefontaine, O.

Studio friends of George Elwell, the seventeen year old lad who scored such a decisive hit in support of H. B. Warner recently in "The Raiders" are predicting that he will duplicate his success with his characterization of a wail in the current Triangle-Ray Bee feature in which Frank Keenan is being starred under the direction of Charles Glynn. The youngster, it is said, is contributing another splendid performance to this race-track drama by J. G. Hawks, which augurs well for his future career on the screen.